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THE "ANCIENT LIGHTS" CASE IN SHANGHAI.

AN INTERESTING JUDGMENT.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Skinner, Acting Judge, in H.M. Supreme Court at Shanghai last week in the "Ancient Lights" case of Tam Wa and the British and Foreign Bible Society versus Atkinson and Dallas which had been argued before the Court at considerable length at previous sittings.

Mr. R. N. MacLeod appeared for plaintiffs and Messrs. D. McNeil and Reader Harris for defendants.

His Lordship said:

The claim in this action is a novel one in this Court and it is somewhat surprising, when the building conditions of this Settlement are considered, that the matter has never been a subject of litigation before. It is a claim to an easement of light and air for an injunction to restrain the owners for the time being of one piece of land from so building as to interfere with the enjoyment of those advantages by the adjoining land. This claim is not based on any custom; that has been expressly stated in the course of the case; nor is it claimed on any doctrine of prescription; that it has been acquired by user during any given number of years. The claim is based solely on the fact that at one time all the land belonged to one owner and that he transferred a piece with a house on it prior to or simultaneously with a transfer of the other piece which had no house upon it.

The property in question is situated in Peking Road. The two plaintiffs, both British subjects, are the registered owners and their transfer of the piece with the house (referred to hereafter as Lot 117) and the defendants, also British subjects, are the registered owners of the adjoining piece (referred to hereafter as Lot 117). The plaintiffs' house is built close up to an agreed boundary line and has some 8 windows looking over the defendants' land, some on the ground floor, some on the first floor and some on the second floor. A well built up close to the agreed boundary line on the defendants' side would undoubtedly block both light and air to the plaintiffs' windows. The meaning of the English cases on the subject and therefore the subject of an injunction. This case has been brought to determine what rights, if any, the parties have.

The Judge proceeded to trace the history of the plots of land concerned in the case and coming to the question of law said: What is the law which should guide my decision in this case? The Law of Nations or International Law? It must be premised, as a part of the Law of Nations, that the Law of Nations as laid down by Publicists, Whiston and, we may assume, all accepted authorities, declares that the mode of transfer of immovable property is to be governed by the law of the place in which that property is situated. From this we conclude as a general rule that land transfers in China must be governed by the law of China; and I hesitate the less to adopt this view in principle, as it has been fully confirmed by an opinion of high authority, that of the British Law Officers of the Crown. These were consulted about twelve years ago; and I now read the notification which was issued thereon by H.M. Minister at Hongkong, of which place he was at the time Governor:—

From the Hongkong Government Gazette of the 13th March, 1886.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Diplomatic Department.

A question has arisen as to the Law by which contracts entered into with H.M. subjects on Chinese Territory by Chinese subjects for the cession of property in China are bound to observe the rules and principles of Public or International Law as they are settled and conceived by the common consent of European nations.

"In all questions that may come before any British Tribunal in China relating to ownership or occupation of houses or lands, being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, the law and custom of China, if they can be ascertained, must govern the decision, unless by the terms of the contract the law or usage of some other country be imported into it; and if in any such case the Chinese law cannot be ascertained, the decision must be governed by principles of natural justice. There is no pretence for the introduction of the English law of real property."

"It is an universal principle of Law in Europe that in all questions respecting immovable property, the lex loci rei sitae prevails; and we think it both right and useful that the same rule should be noted on in the administration of justice in China."

This decision was published in Shanghai under date 8th September, 1886, prior to the transfers of that year which form the basis of the claim in this case.

"The case is put to me thus: In English Law an easement of light only arises by grant, either express, implied or presumed. The implied grant arises when the owner of a land and house transfers the house retaining the land adjoining it. The law then implied a grant of light, a necessary accommodation of the house he has granted, over the land which he has retained. And this is so, even when the owner transfers to different persons at the same time, at all events when each party is in knowledge of the other's grant or to consider the case of an express grant or a presumed grant in this case, the argument is based solely on an implied grant."

I take the plaintiff's case as presented by him: there was a house with windows on the west side in 1868; it was built up to the boundary line, when the severance came. The owner of the whole land transferred the piece with the house to a British subject, at the same time as he transferred the land without a building to a non-British subject. The lot have never since been united in one ownership,

and no building has been erected on Lot 117 since the transfers, neither than the building now shown on Ex. 3. There is no evidence of any claim of the right now sought to be established ever having been set up before, even though there have been some 13 transactions with these plots and no covenant for light or air was inserted in the agreement of 1907.

I am asked to imply an intention, which if not actually there, will be taken by law to be there in the mind of the transferor in 1868 to grant an easement of light and air in favour of Lot 117, over Lot 117. And it is admitted that it is by Chinese Law that this has to be determined. It is conceded that there is no mention of any such easement in any known Chinese Law, but it is urged that the rule of Chinese Law is (I quote here from the preface to a translation of Chinese Supreme Court decisions): "Civil cases are decided according to express provisions of law; in the absence of express provisions then according to custom, and in the absence of custom, then according to legal principles." This is stated to be a rule enunciated by the Supreme Court. Here there is no express provision of law; there is no claim of custom; I am, therefore, driven to legal principles, and am asked to take it that those legal principles are the same in Chinese Law as in English Law. It is agreed that there may be, and are, express agreements as to light in China; agreements not to build above a certain height or beyond a certain line; and I doubt not that such agreements would be enforced like any other contract in the Chinese Courts just as in England there is no legal objection to the creation of novel contractual rights over land: it is therefore urged there can be no theoretical objection to an implied agreement to the same effect; that rights of way are well known and ways of necessity are implied.

Any introduction of European houses into China must have brought other ideas into existence here than existed when no such houses had been built and the growth of Western civilization and the springing up of new institutions must lead to new ideas and there is therefore nothing to prevent the application of a doctrine such as is claimed here as it is thoroughly in accord with legal principles, or the principles of natural justice. With much of this I agree, but it is very far from leading me to the conclusion that in 1868, only 20 years after the Treaty of Nanking formally opened the port of Shanghai and gave foreigners the right to lease land there, the Chinese law would imply a theory of implied grant of a right of light, a right in itself unknown to Chinese Statute Law or (as far as I know) custom and a theory which must have been a development of English law to meet the necessities of the country, for it is to be remembered that at common law there is in England no right of light at all. Every man is presumed to know the law, and the law applicable to rights in land, as had been publicly stated in 1863, was the law of China. I can, I think, hardly be pretended that the transferor in 1868 with that pronouncement of the law fresh in his mind, intended or can be presumed by the law to have intended to make such a grant as is claimed here as against himself or a non-British subject: a grant of a right which admittedly even to this day is not mentioned in any of the sources from which we derive our knowledge of Chinese Law, and which might, I suppose, have been entered on the Register, where certain conditions are mentioned, but is not there.

But the matter can be looked at in another way. It is argued that the maxim that a man cannot derogate from his own grant is as applicable in Chinese Law as in English Law. That may well be so. It is of course on the application of this maxim that the Law of England implies a grant such as is claimed here. But in considering an obligation arising by implication of law from the application of the maxim and only obtainable by looking outside the document of conveyance, it is necessary to consider all the circumstances existing at the time of the grant and known to the grantee. This is clearly laid down in the judgment of the Court of Appeal in Birmingham District Banking Co. v. Ross (38 Ch. Div. p. 298) and especially in the judgment of the late Lord Bowen (then Bowen, L.J.). It may be that in England on a severance a presumption arises in favour of some grant of this nature, but that presumption may be rebutted by showing that the circumstances are not ordinary circumstances; or it is a question of drawing the proper inference after a consideration of all the facts. Here we have a developing Settlement with European houses being erected on land confined to the occupation of Europeans. The Peking Road was obviously a road intended for building purposes: it is interesting that it is not mentioned as one of the boundaries of the Original Lot 117. In 1868 one grantee (of the dominant tenement) was a British subject, the other (of the servient tenement) was not; and this is a most important matter in considering this matter in an extrajurisdictional country. There is nothing in the document of transfer to suggest that any other obligations existed save those mentioned in the original title-deed; and I should hesitate to hold under these circumstances that the right inference to be drawn from these facts is that the grantor intended to give a right of light to the British transferee as against the other, a non-British transferee. Which, ever way I take it, I come to the same conclusion, that the plaintiff has failed to make out his case; and there must be judgment for the defendants with costs.

On the question of costs His Lordship said it seemed to him this case was one which was extremely important and therefore he thought some higher scale should be adopted. He had already certified for two counsel and he would fix the scale on that exceeding \$10,000.

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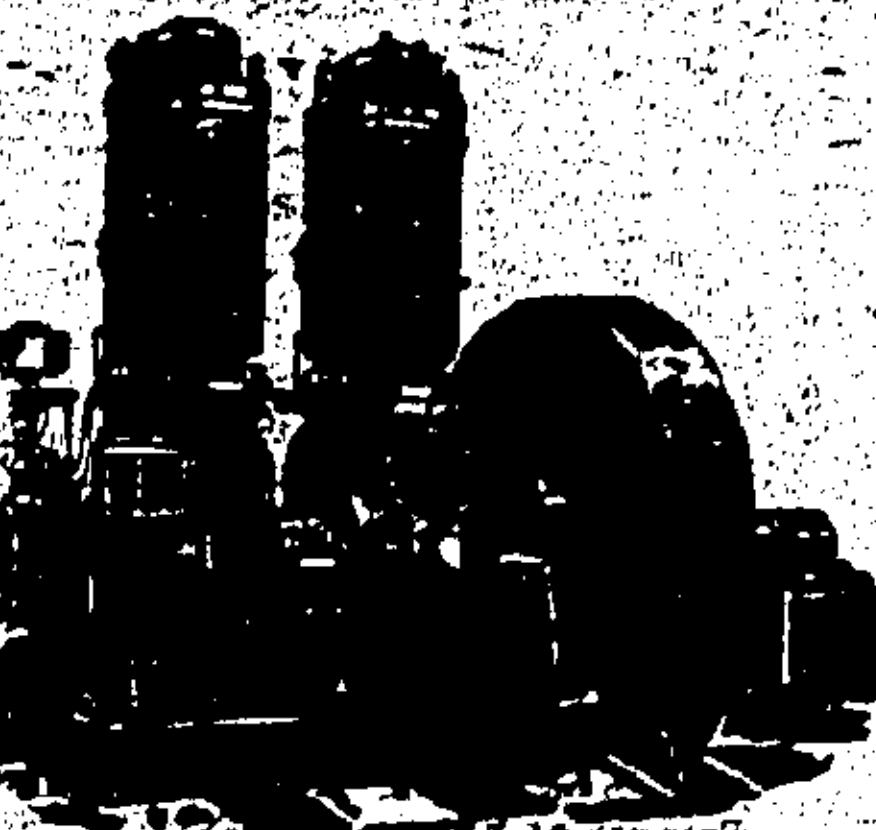
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THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT
AT CANTON.REUNION WITH THE NORTH
RIDICULED.

It is stated that when the Cantonese Army leaders learn of the promulgation by the President at Peking of the reunion of the North and South, they laughed at the news and ridiculed it.

In this connection the following reports and speculations appearing in the *Canton Times* of yesterday are very interesting:—

"REORGANIZING OF PROVINCES TO FIGHT
MILITARISM."

Canton will be the centre of interest in political and military affairs for the next few months.

At present, the Cantonese troops occupying Canton are labouring towards the disarming and the reorganization or deporting of Kwangsi troops still in Canton. So far, there has been no serious opposition, except at the Hill of the Goddess of Mercy, where a number of Kwangsi troops were shot for delaying to surrender their arms, and at the White Cloud Mountain, where a regular battle was necessary to dislodge the remnants of San Pao-fan.

CHIEF TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The topics now before the military and the political leaders are the possible war on Kwangsi or on Lu-Yung-tung, by Kwangtung, or by the coming proposed Constitutional Government, and the regrouping of provinces against the Northern militarists, led by Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun and the coming appointment of a Civil Governor for Kwangtung.

WAR ON LU-YUNG-TUNG.

It is the intention of the South-Western Constitutionalists to end militarism once for all, not only locally but also throughout China. Efforts will be made here to first end the power of Lu-Yung-tung, the warlord at Kwangsi, in order to have the two Kwangsi-Kwangtung and Kwangsi—in fact Constitutionalists against the North and as the stronghold for Constitutionalism. The strong position of the Liang Kwang will attract the union of other provinces against Peking in order to put the reactionary gang there out of power and reorganize China as a Republic with a free representative assembly of the people to direct national affairs.

DR. SUN EXPECTED AT CANTON.

The Constitutional leaders, Dr. Sun Yat-sen and others, are expected to be in Canton soon to help in the regrouping of the provinces and the reorganization of the Military Government, making it a regular Constitutional Government capable of lasting long and standing in opposition to Peking until the latter is put out of power. So far the details of the plan have not been perfected, and there is every hope on the part of the Constitutionalists that they will from now on be able to make a stronger military campaign against the Northern militarists and more effective appeal to the nation and the foreign powers for recognition as the best organized body to bring about internal peace and execute the republican form of government in the Republic of China.

CANTON RETURNING TO NORMAL.

Canton Administrations, Civil and Military, are resuming their normal condition. Under the Civil Governor at the Government House, Mr. Chang Shu-tang, sometime Commissioner of Finance at Canton, has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Political Affairs. Mr. Li Mau-chi, a former Salt Commissioner, has taken charge of the Bureau of Finance as the Commissioner.

HU HAN-MIN MENTIONED FOR CIVIL
GOVERNOR.

Mr. Hu Han-min, formerly Governor-General of Kwangtung, has been suggested for the Civil Governorship of Kwangtung. There seems to be general approval here that the office of the Military Governor should be abolished. To command the troops of the province, a Commander-in-Chief will be appointed. It is most likely that General Chen Chiung-ming will be appointed, if the system of Tuchun is abolished. Of course, there will be very little meaning to the change, if the power of the Commander-in-Chief is as great as that of the Tuchun, Tutuh, Chiangshun, or some other Chinese name as possessed by former Military Governors who may enlist troops without the approval of the Kwangtung Assembly or the Central Government.

OTHER NEWS ITEMS.

The question as to who is supreme commander at Canton has already arisen. An official was appointed Director of the Wireless Station at Canton by General Chen Chiung-ming, October 30th, but the former Director refused to hand over the seal of office as he claimed that he was appointed (Continued at foot of next column.)

KONGMOON NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Mr. H. J. Sharple, Acting Commissioner of Customs at Kongmoon, is leaving with Mrs. Sharple and their daughters for England, via the United States, on the *s.s. Farnesia*, which will sail from Hongkong on November 23rd.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Winters have been receiving congratulations from their many friends on the occasion of the arrival of a baby daughter. She is named Margaret Coyle Winters.

Mr. C. W. Chun, stationed at Kongmoon for several years as assistant in the South China branch of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., has tendered his resignation. He is going back to the United States with Mrs. Chun for a visit, after which they may return to China, where Mr. Chun will take up a responsible appointment which has been offered to him by a well-known manufacturing firm, through its representative who is now touring in the Orient.

Miss Ethel Reid of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission in Pakkai, who happened to be the only foreign lady travelling from that port to Sokki on a tow-boat which was recently pirated mid-way between the above places, is reported safe and well.

Rev. and Mrs. D. McRae passed through Kongmoon upon their return from Cheung-chow Island to Heungshan, where Mr. McRae is doing extensive mission work.

H.M.S. *Murchon* and *Moth* have recently been making frequent visits to Kongmoon and other West River ports.

A large village just behind the lekin station opposite Pakkai was pirated on the night of October 27th, and two persons were taken away for ransom. Sound from gongs and gunshots attracted the attention of the whole neighbourhood, but the robbers decamped quietly without being detected as to which direction they were leaving after the excitement.

Another daring, though unsuccessful, piratical attack was made on Chin Lin just a short distance away, recently. Hundreds of rounds of shots were exchanged between the guards and the intruders; the latter, however, speedily retired, and strangely there was no casualty on either side.

Business in general is still a standstill in the City proper. The people who fled to Pakkai for safety during the recent political disturbances, are slowly drifting back to there, and it is hoped that some everything will gradually be normal again. At present there is only one company of soldiers stationed in Pakkai to maintain peace and order.

THE PREVENTION OF
INFLUENZA.A JAPANESE SCIENTIST'S
DISCOVERY.

An expert, belonging to the Osaka Municipal Sanitary Laboratory, announces that the inhalation of chlorine gas is an effective preventive against Spanish influenza.

His attention was aroused in the first instance by the fact that people working in factories, making bleaching powder, suffered very little from influenza and he discovered that this was due to inhalation of chlorine gas from the evaporating bleaching powder.

also by Rear-Admiral Tang Ting-kwang, the new Military Governor of Kwangtung.

Rear-Admiral Tang Ting-kwang, the new Tuchun, has telegraphed General Lu Yung-tung asking him to return at once the machinery taken from the Canton Mint. The machines were lent to the Kwangsi Government a few months ago by Kung Ching, a Kwangsi, who was then Financial Commissioner of Kwangtung.

Members of the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly have communicated with Rear-Admiral Tang Ting-kwang, Generals Chen Chiung-ming, Li Fook-lum and Ngai Hoong-ping, suggesting to them the possible confiscation of the property of Mu Yang-hsien and Yang Wing-tai and the use of their proceeds for military expenses. When Lu Yung-hsien succeeded in defeating Li Yau-hon a year and a half ago, he took all private property of Li.

General Chen Chiung-ming has offered a reward of \$30,000 for the capture of General Ma Chi, who attempted to destroy the arsenal in Shek-chong before his retirement as its director October 23th.

CANTON MILITARY ADMINISTRATION AGAIN
IN OPERATION.

As the local military situation has been, at least partly solved, Wong Keong, the Chief of Staff of General Chen Chiung-ming, has advised the officers of the Canton Military Administration to assume their duties as usual in order not to interrupt the public business.

INTER-PORT CRICKET
FESTIVAL.EVENING ENTERTAINMENT FOR
THE TEAMS.

Captain Warner, Hon. Secretary of the Entertainment Committee, forwards us the evening programme for the period of the Crickies festival, which is as follows:—

Saturday, Nov. 20th:—
United Service Concert Party, Theatre Royal.

Tuesday, Nov. 23rd:—
Dinner at Government House.

Wednesday, Nov. 24th:—
Dance, H.M.S. *Tamar*.

Thursday, Nov. 25th:—
St. George's Society Smoking Concert, City Hall.

Friday, Nov. 26th:—
Dance, Peak Club.

Saturday, Nov. 27th:—
Dance and Supper, Repulse Bay.

Sunday, Nov. 28th:—
Hongkong Cricket Club Dinner.

POSTPONEMENT PROBABLE.

Mr. Greenhill, the Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Cricket Club, informs us that owing to the delayed arrival of the steamer it is most probable that the match against Shanghai will not commence until Saturday morning, 6th November.

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

A meeting of the Hongkong League was held at Victoria Barracks, last evening. Master Gunnor May presiding.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Repton, explained that the Kowloon F.C. had applied for permission to play four men of the Royal Engineers in League matches and that he had given sanction provisionally. The Hon. Secretary's action was approved. A letter was read from the Kowloon Dock F.C. of 11th October last, asking permission to enter Division II. of the League. This application was refused owing to the date for closing being 1st October.

The S.C.A. Association applied for the assistance of the League in running a charity match on behalf of the North China Famine Fund. Subject to the approval of the Hongkong F.C., it was decided to play a match S.C.A. v. The Rest of the League on Monday night, November 22nd.

Mr. Purvis, speaking on behalf of the Hongkong F.C., generally offered the loan of the ground and stands, and it was left entirely to the management of the S.C.A. Association to make all arrangements for charges to stands, etc. Letters were read from Mr. Birkenshaw, Sergt. Well, Mr. Hollands and Mr. Evans, R.N. Referees, the two first named complaining of barracking on the Club Ground and Spookpoo ground on October 23rd, 1920, and the two last named about the marking out of the grounds and provision of corner flags and kickmen.

These questions were referred to the Clubs concerned to try and assist the referees in all matters. Mr. A. E. Simmons resigned, the position of Hon. Secretary to the Second Division of the League and Mr. T. Blake, United F.C., was appointed to the position. A letter was read from the Club de Recoilio F.C. asking permission to play their League matches on the Yau-mati ground, as it was inconvenient for their players to reach the Valley grounds by 2.30 p.m. The dimensions of the ground were fully explained in the letter. After a lengthy discussion it was decided that this ground was not suitable for League matches.

The question of provision of police for matches was again discussed and the Hon. Secretary was requested to write to the authorities for assistance in this matter.

The fixture list was produced and instructions were given for the list to be printed and circulated to the Clubs concerned. The Officers United were permitted to play two men belonging to H.M.S. *Ambrise* in their League matches. The following were selected to represent "The Rest" against the S.C.A. on Monday next, 28th inst.

Goal: G. Rodger (Kowloon); Backs: F. Wheeler (Kowloon); and Lawrence (Club); Half-backs: M. L. Ralton (Club); J. Rodger (Club); W. Lucas (Wilt.); Forwards: Savage (Ambrise); Downs (Ambrise); Graydon (Tamar); Townsend (Kowloon); and Amor (Wilt.).

Reserves: Crocker (Kowloon); Gerrard (Club); and Moxham (Wilt.). Referee: Mr. H. Birkenshaw, Lieutenant, Sergt. Wells (Tamar) and Mr. Blake (United).

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

The following matches will be played this afternoon at 2 p.m.

R.E. v. 2nd Wiltshire, Spookpoo Ground. Referee, Mr. Jones, R.N.

Ambrise v. Curlew, Navy "B" Ground. Referee, Mr. Chesley.

R.G.A. v. Tamar, Navy "A" Ground. Referee, Mr. Evans, R.N.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

THE NEW RUGBY SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EDINBURGH, September 22nd.

Things may now be said to be normal in the Rugby world; the transitional period consequent upon the war has come to an end. Team experiments should now be reduced to a minimum, and the misgivings of twelve months ago give place to greater confidence and simpler hopes. It was remarkable how some of the leading teams raised themselves out of an atmosphere of depression into one of buoyant outlook, and the promise is that in the coming months Rugby football will be restored to its pre-war strength.

The International Board has sanctioned one or two changes in the playing rules. It may be taken as certain that there is nothing of a revolutionary nature in them. Conservatism is too ingrained in the Rugby system for anything like drastic changes to happen.

The ball was kicked off by the Glasgow Academicals, and both they and the Academy make a good appearance on the field.

MR. GORDON LOCKHART FOR AMERICA.

Opinion is divided as to whether Mr. Gordon Lockhart or Mr. T. D. Armour is the leading Scottish amateur of the year. Both have done well in the major events, Mr. Lockhart's distinctions being at home, Mr. Armour's mainly abroad. Mr. Armour standing better on balance. The possibility of the matter being put to the test of a match between the two practically disappears with the decision of the Prestwick player to embrace professionalism in the United States. It is a decision which involves a heavy loss to Scotland. Mr. Lockhart is without question one of the best players we have produced on this side of the Tweed, though he has not survived to the end of a Championship. He is going the way that many Scots have gone before him, and as we see today, to the good of American football. If it be not always the path that leads to competitive glory, witness the case of Mr. Lockhart's fellowtownsman and mentor, Bobby Andrew, it leads to influence in a country with a great and growing golfing community. Gordon Lockhart will take with him the best wishes of golfers in this country; he is a brilliant player, a thorough sportsman, and the best of good fellows.

PREDOMINANCE OF GLASGOW IS SOBER.

The Glasgow Association occupies a unique position in Scottish football. Twenty years ago provincial associations were powerful agencies, and the Cup competitions conducted by the Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, Strathgalloway and other county associations were of prime importance. The introduction of the Scottish League challenged their position; it claimed national recognition; and in course of time established precedence for its matches over all other fixtures except the Scottish Cup. The Glasgow Association successfully resisted the League for the ample, if sordid, reason that the Glasgow Cup is annually a sure source of wealth.

This great Cup is at present attracting all the attention of the West Country, and the semi-finals have just been played. Rangers were the only undefeated first-class club in the two countries, and accordingly they were popular favourites for the Cup. But Celtic rose quite unexpectedly to the height of their present season form, and after a remarkably fine and well-balanced struggle knocked out the fancied light blue. The defeat of Partick Thistle by Clyde was scarcely less surprising. Form pointed emphatically to their victory, but a series of glaring blunders in front of goal had a disturbing effect upon them, and gave Clyde courage to get the necessary points.

In the League the finest game was at Dundee where the home team was fortunate in gaining full points from Third Lanark. In only one other game was the scoring close, Airdrieonians emerging from their encounter with Clydebank with a 2-1 victory, which suffices to retain for them the second place on the League table.

Falkirk, 4; St. Mirren, 0.

Raith Rovers, 3; Morton, 1.

Aberdeen, 3; Hamilton, 1.

Ayr, 3; Dumbarton, 0.

Hibs, 2; Dumbarton, 0.

Ayr, 0; Hearts, 0.

Morton, 6; Aberdeen, 1.

Clydebank, 1; Airdrie, 2.

Albion Rovers, 3; Falkirk, 1.

Dundee, 2; Third Lanark, 1.

Hamilton, 3; St. Mirren, 0.

Raith Rovers, 2; Kilmarnock, 0.

Queen's Park, 0; Motherwell, 0.

Rangers, 4; Hearts, 0.

Celtic, 3; Hibs, 0.

Third Lanark, 2; Albion Rovers, 1.

Clyde, 1; Partick Thistle, 0.

St. Mirren, 2; Motherwell, 2.

Glasgow City, Semi-Finals.

Celtic, 2; Rangers, 1.

Clyde, 1; Partick Thistle, 0.

WOLSEY PURE WOOL
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THE IDEAL GARMENT FOR ALL SEASONS.

PLEASING IN TEXTURE, WEIGHT AND

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CASHMERE WOOL IN COLOURS OF WHITE

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WEIGHTS.

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HONGKONG.

[469]

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Specially made for this climate.

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—101—

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MINERS' BAILLOTT: SETTLEMENT PROSPECTS:

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION: SENSATIONAL LETTERS.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY CEREMONY: CLAIMS OF THE NAVY

LATEST CABLES.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

MINERS' BAILLOTT.

PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, October 30th.

A number of local miners' Executives are meeting to-day to discuss the terms of the settlement. So far the majority recommend the men to accept the offer, but the South Wales Conference decided by a large majority to recommend its rejection. Similarly, the Lancashire and Cheshire Executive decided to recommend the men to decline the offer.

EFFECT OF SOUTH WALES AND LANCASHIRE VOTE.

LONDON, October 31st.

The decision of the South Wales Conference and the Lancashire Executive came as an unwelcome surprise. While it was known that extremists were working their hardest to obtain the rejection of the settlement, it was never anticipated that their machinations could be so completely successful. It is significant that the decision of South Wales is practically unanimous and in defiance of the advice of Mr. Brace, M.P., President of the South Wales Miners' Federation, who travelled down specially to counsel the acceptance of the offer. It appears that Mr. Brace made strenuous efforts to reverse the decision but these were of no avail.

It is considered certain that if the ballot results in the rejection of the settlement, in consequence of the South Wales and Lancashire votes, a complete severance of the South Wales Federation from the parent body will follow.

Messages from other big centres indicate a strong feeling in favour of peace, and it is asserted that whatever the result of the ballot, the miners outside South Wales and Lancashire will return to the pits in the coming week.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS FIGHT LABOUR MAKES GREAT EFFORT TO CAPTURE SEATS.

LONDON, October 31st.

Considerable interest is being manifested in the municipal elections in the provinces which occur on November 1st, a feature of these being the strong attacks made everywhere by Labour which is putting forward a thousand candidates.

An interesting fight is promised in Coventry where a "Soviet" has recently been established. There a Socialist opposes a Labour candidate.

THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR. CLAIMS OF THE NAVY.

LONDON, October 31st.

In connection with the arrangements to bury an unknown warrior at the Abbey as a tribute to the Army's deeds in the war, it is now suggested that an unknown naval man should also be re-interred in the Abbey.

It is considered that in view of the Navy's share in winning the war it would be most fitting if the soldier and the sailor lay in the Abbey side by side.

HELPING UNEMPLOYED.

"OBLIGATION WEEK" ORGANISED.

LONDON, October 30th.

The Ministry of Labour is making a great effort to settle ex-service men who are still out of employment. The Ministry is instituting an "Obligation Week" which will be held from November 7th to November 14th, when an intensive campaign will be conducted throughout the country to commemorate the anniversary of the Armistice in this way. It is estimated that at present a quarter of a million ex-service men are unemployed.

FUNERAL OF LATE MR. MACSWINNY.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST BREACH OF PEACE.

LONDON, October 30th.

Hopes are entertained that the funeral of Mr. MacSwinsky to-morrow will pass off quietly. While considerable tension exists in Cork, both the military authorities and the Republican leaders are exercising the utmost restraint.

DISORDER IN TEMPLEMORE.

Meanwhile, isolated outrages continue. Much damage has been done at Templemore where shops were wrecked by armed men, while in Belfast a daring raid was made on the mails. Stones were thrown from the principal thoroughfares which was crowded at the time.

A police patrol was ambushed at Castleblirney (1), County Galway. It is reported that three policemen were killed and one seriously wounded and one is missing. No further details are available.

LYING-IN-STATE AT CITY HALL.

LONDON, October 30th.

The body of Mr. MacSwinsky is lying in state at the Cork City Hall to-day. There has been a continuous procession the whole day past the catafalque. Business has been entirely suspended this afternoon, while except Ulster, no football or other athletic events are taking place anywhere in Ireland.

The obsequies of Mr. MacSwinsky passed off peacefully at Cork amid becoming pomp and ceremony.

A Requiem was held at the Cathedral to which the remains were removed from the City Hall. The cortege was one-third of a mile long and was headed by members of the religious orders, priests, and the Irish and the Australian Prelates. Then the coffin, followed by representatives of the Dail Eireann and other Republican organisations, proceeded on a three-mile slow march to St. Finbarr's cemetery, where Irish Volunteers fired a volley on the grave.

The route was thickly crowded and was throughout lined by Volunteers in mufti, the orders of the authorities against the donning of Republican uniforms and wearing of Sinn Fein badges being obediently observed. Small bodies of troops and police, also armoured cars, were posted at intervals, but there was no call for intervention. An aeroplane hovered over the city for a short time.

MR. ASQUITH'S INDIGNANT PROTEST.

LONDON, October 30th.

Mr. Asquith, in a speech at Leicester, entered an indignant protest against the campaign of reprisals in Ireland, and expressed amazement at the apathy of the English public towards the affairs of Ireland, declaring that it seemed to him as though the intelligence of the British people was half asleep, as though their consciences were half blunted, and their souls half dead. The only remedy in Ireland was the adoption there, as elsewhere, of complete, free and unrestricted self-government as it existed in the Colonies.

M.C.C. IN PERTH.

PERTH (Australia), October 30th.

The Marylebone Cricket Club team has been released from quarantine and has opened its tour by a one-day match against Western Australia.

Marylebone made 276 runs for 8 wickets and declared. Western Australia registered 119 runs for 7 wickets. The result was a draw.

BRITISH CONCESSION TO GERMANY. FRANCE DIFFERS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

PARIS, October 30th.

Steps are being taken to clear up the differences which have arisen between Paris and London as a result of the announcement that Great Britain is waiving the right under the Versailles Treaty to seize German property in Britain.

It is understood that the attitude of the French Government is that the treaty was elaborated by all the Allies and should not be modified, except by common agreement, and Great Britain has no particular power to abandon paragraph 19 which empowers seizure of German property.

France, also, rejects the view expressed by Mr. Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons that paragraph 19 implied that the respective Governments had the right to take whatever action was considered necessary, pointing out, moreover, that it was agreed after the Frankfurt affair that none of the Allies should act without first consulting the others.

VIEWS OF FRENCH PRESS.

PARIS, October 29th.

A Havas message says:—Commenting upon the Chancellor of Exchequer's declaration in the House of Commons, respecting England's renunciation of part of her rights arising from the Peace Treaty, the French papers, while not sharing quite Mr. Chamberlain's interpretation of the clause as issue, find in it ground for the hope that the Allies eventually will agree regarding not only the ways and means of obtaining reparations but also regarding the guarantees and securities to be furnished by Germany.

GENERAL SIR HENRY RAWLINSON.

ON THE WAY TO INDIA TO VISIT AMIENS.

LONDON, October 30th.

General Sir Henry Rawlinson departs for India on November 1st to assume the duties of Commander-in-Chief. He breaks journey at Amiens to present a Union Jack to Amiens Cathedral.

FOR SCAPA FLOW.

GERMANY TO DELIVER DOCK MATERIAL.

PARIS, October 30th.

As compensation for the sinking of the German warships at Scapa Flow, the Council of Ambassadors has decided to demand from Germany an immediate delivery of 120,000 tons of dock material, also the delivery, within thirty months, of a further amount of dock material fixable by the Reparations Commission. The latter has fixed this supplementary quantity at 83,000 tons so that the total amount claimed for the Scapa Flow incident is 203,000 tons of material.

LORD RECTOR OF EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

ELECTION OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, October 30th.

Polling for the Lord Rectorship of Edinburgh University resulted in Mr. Lloyd George securing 1,704 votes, and Professor Gilbert Murray, of Oxford, representing the Independent Liberals, 569.

GREEK THRONE.

PRINCE PAUL'S ALLEGED REPLY TO OFFER.

LODGE, October 31st.

The notorious Constantinist Dr. Streif states that Prince Paul has received the offer of the Greek Throne, but Prince Paul has replied that the Throne belongs to King Constantine whose successor is Prince George and neither of them has renounced the succession. Prince Paul, therefore, only consents to accept the Throne, in the event of the Hellenic people definitely deciding against the return of King Constantine and Prince George.

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

SENSATIONAL CHARGES AGAINST SENATOR HARDING.

NEW YORK, October 30th.

Sensational developments are promised for the closing stages of the Presidential elections. Their nature is at present shrouded in mystery, but it appears that letters concerning Senator Harding have been scattered broadcast in the United States, part of the authenticity of which has been fastened on Professor Chancellor, head of the Department of Economics, Politics and Sociology at the College of Wooster, Ohio. Professor Chancellor has admitted writing a portion of the letters. Following this the College Board demanded his resignation giving as its opinion that the letters are manifestly for the purpose of influencing the elections.

The letters have not yet been published, but they are believed to contain sensational charges.

BETTING IN FAVOUR OF REPUBLICANS.

NEW YORK, October 31st.

An election day approaches, the campaign, which has been strenuous throughout, is intensifying. Both the Hardingites and the Coxites are heralding victory in advance, but the betting in favour of Senator Harding is quoted as high as 5 to 1.

The general verdict of the newspapers is a certain victory for Senator Harding, though by no means a large majority as recently there has been an undoubted swing in favour of Mr. Cox.

The betting in favour of Senator Harding is stated to be the longest odds on a Presidential candidate since 1888.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

PLANS OF UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, October 31st.

A message from Washington says that the Department of Commerce is considering plans for opening trade relations between Russia and the United States with an international clearing house at Copenhagen. Recommendations regarding payment to American exporters are incomplete so far.

MOSCOW MYSTERY.

HAS THE CLIMAX COME?

LONDON, October 30th.

While news from Russia is accepted with great reserve, the ever-growing reports of the seriousness of the situation indicate that a climax may be approaching as the result of martial law in Moscow and mobilisation, the object of which is not yet known, of all the Communists. The Food Commissary in Moscow has announced that peasants of eleven Governments are in revolt, owing to the requisitions of corn. It is stated that among those arrested is General Brusiloff.

COMING BOLSHEVIK OFFENSIVE AGAINST GENERAL WRANGEL.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 30th.

It is reported that the Bolsheviks are organising on the Volga an army of 100,000 bayonets, comprising Chinese, Magyars, Germans, Tartars and other non-Russian. The army is expected to be completed in three months from now.

All indications show that a big Bolshevik attack is imminent on General Wrangel's front. General Wrangel is preparing for it. It is reported that 12,000 men of General Budenny's cavalry are marching against General Wrangel.

LOAN TO CUBA.

AMERICAN BANKERS' PLANS.

NEW YORK, October 30th.

Recent reports of American financial assistance to Cuba have now crystallised into the statement that a group of banks, headed by Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., have arranged a loan of 75 to 100 million dollars for the Cuban Government for the sole purpose of financing the sugar crop. The approval of the State Department is necessary before the loan can be effected.

A RIOTOUS AMERICAN SEAMAN.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, before Mr. N. L. Smith, an American named John Gillespie pleaded guilty to a charge of behaving in a riotous manner in Des Vaux Road, Central on Monday. Defendant expressed his sorrow and said this was the first time he had got into trouble. He was drunk at the time. The United States Consul, he said, was looking after him during his stay in the Colony.

Inspector Blackman said that, after all the public bars had closed, the defendant was seen fighting with another man. When the police came on the scene, the other man escaped, and the defendant was arrested. Their conduct was very disorderly.

Defendant said that it was the other man who caused all the trouble. Defendant added that he was only recently paid off by the U.S. Navy, and was waiting for another vessel to be repatriated.

Inspector Blackman said that defendant having spent a night in the cell, he would not press the charge against him.

The Magistrate discharged the defendant with a caution.

EUROPEAN CAUTIONED.

A European named John Bontkes was then charged with a similar offence in Queen's Road Central on Monday afternoon.

He told the Magistrate that he had been very drunk and had no recollection of what he did. He had been out of work for over four months now and was in a very bad way. He had tried to find work, but never seemed to succeed. He was penniless. On Monday he met a friend who invited him to drink. He had not been drinking for a long time, and got drunk.

The Magistrate: You should have been wiser than to do that.

Defendant: I admit I was silly.

Magistrate: By getting drunk, you considerably minimise whatever chances you have of finding work.

Defendant: Quite so, I am sorry.

Inspector Blackman told the Magistrate that this defendant also had spent a night in the cell.

The Magistrate discharged him with a caution.

QUARREL OVER A LOAN.

NEWSPAPERS SNATCHED IN PAYMENT.

Two Chinese were charged at the Magistrate's yesterday, with disorderly conduct by fighting.

The first defendant said that second defendant owed him \$5. When he met him selling Chinese newspapers in Queen's Road on Monday, he asked him for the return of the loan. Second defendant refused to pay, and he (first defendant) took away from him 30 newspapers worth \$1.50, in lieu of payment. They quarrelled, and eventually came to blows. A constable was passing and arrested them.

The second defendant said that when he was asked to return the loan, he had no money on him and told first defendant to wait. He refused to do so, and snatched the newspapers. The papers were worth \$6, and by taking them, the first defendant was now owing him \$1. The quarrel was over the value of the papers.

Inspector Blackman said that the defendants caused a crowd to gather, and traffic on the road was stopped for quite a while.

The Magistrate fined the defendants \$5 each, or ten days' hard labour.

QUARREL OVER GAMBLING DEBT.

Two other Chinese, who were charged with a similar offence in Des Vaux Road, were similarly fined. Inspector Blackman who prosecuted said that the quarrel was over a gambling debt.

A SUMMONS CASE.

THE TROUBLES OF A PORTUGUESE FAMILY.

Mr. H. K. Woo, solicitor, appearing on behalf of Joao Maria Gutierrez of Moque Street, applied to Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistrate's yesterday for a date to be fixed for the hearing of a case in which his client is summoned by Joaquim Bernardo for (1) assault, and (2) using abusive and insulting language; and by his wife Flora Laboury Gutierrez, of Robinson Road, for (1) trespass onto her house, (2) assault, (3) using abusive and insulting language, and (4) damaging property.

Mr. Woo said that he hoped to effect a settlement before the date of hearing.

The Magistrate said that he had before him the papers of a previous case which was settled out of Court, and also the deed of the separation of Mr. and Mrs. Gutierrez. He remanded the case until 2.30 p.m. on November 9th, for hearing.

WEALTHY REFUGEE ROBBED. ROBBERS THREATEN TO KILL A FAMILY.

FIVE MEN ARRESTED.

Five of six armed men were arrested by the Police early yesterday morning at Queen's Road West after a long chase.

Six men, four of whom were armed with daggers, forced open the door of the house of a wealthy Cantonese refugee, and after threatening to kill him and his family if they raised an alarm, the men thoroughly ransacked the house. They demanded from the master the key of a safe and, opening a box, stole clothing, jewellery and money to the value of \$175.50. The robbers having gagged and bound the inmates remained in the premises for nearly an hour, carrying out a leisurely search. They, however, overlooked a young man, who had hid himself inside the kitchen. As soon as the robbers had left, the young man raised an alarm, resulting in the speedy arrival of the Police. After a long chase five of the men were arrested. The sixth man made his escape with part of the booty.

DEATH OF AN OLD "CHINA HAND."

MR. JAMES S. FEARON.

We record with very deep regret the death of Mr. James S. Fearon, which occurred at Tientsin on October 28th.

The late Mr. J. S. Fearon was one of China's oldest hands and during a residence of many years in Shanghai played a great part in the organization of the well-being of the Settlement. His first arrival in Shanghai about the year 1870, from Australia, to join the staff of an American firm, Messrs. Augustin, Heard & Co., in the tea department, and when, after a few years, that firm ceased its business connection with Shanghai, he entered into partnership with Mr. E. G. Lowe, who had been a book-keeper in the same firm, and began business under the firm name of Fearon, Lowe & Co. Upon the death of Mr. Lowe, Mr. Fearon was joined in partnership by Mr. Daniel G. Livingston out as a share to Messrs. Daniel & Co., and the firm continued until 1880. Twenty years later Mr. Fearon left Shanghai for New York and was presently instrumental in the opening of the Shanghai branch of the International Baking Corporation, with which the firm of Fearon, Daniel & Co. was closely associated. About the year 1910 Mr. Fearon returned from New York and thereafter his business interests were chiefly centred in the firm of Fearon, Daniel & Co., at Tientsin. Upon the incorporation of the company, which had its head office in Wall Street, New York, he was elected one of the presidents.

In 1898 Mr. Fearon succeeded the late Mr. A. R. Burkill as Chairman of the Municipal Council and filled the position with ability, combined with dignity and discretion. To his widow, his son, Mr. R. L. Fearon, and his daughter, Mrs. C. R. Burkill, the deepest sympathy is extended in their bereavement.

CHINA'S PROTECTION OF RUSSIANS.

A PICTURE OF URGA.

A letter from a trustworthy correspondent in Peking, says the Y.C. Daily News, gives a moving account of some of the results already visible of China's breaking off relations with Prince Koudacheff and taking Russians under her "protection." It says:

"Reports indicate that conditions in Urga are in a terrible state of disorder. Chinese troops are absolutely out of control and insult everyone in sight. Russians are being led around with chains round their necks. The rights of all foreigners including Americans are disregarded. No Chinese officers are in evidence and from all appearances no effort whatever is made to restrain the soldiers, who have arrested quite a few of the Mongols and are keeping them in gaol without any apparent reason whatever. The Northern militarists seem disinclined to make any effort to remedy these conditions and have refused to send troops to Mongolia, on the grounds that none are available for this purpose."

AMERICA'S IMMIGRANTS: A CENTURY TOTAL.

Thirty-four million immigrants have entered the United States in the past century. In the same time the population of the country has increased 87,000,000. Until the world war the effect of immigration on the population increase was very marked, amounting to more than 50 per cent. in the decade ending in 1910. It exceeded 40 per cent. in the ten years ending with the present year, and Immigration Bureau officials are of the opinion that, had the war not intervened, the percentage for this decade would have been greater than that of the last.

Of the 34,000,000 immigrants entering the country in the last 100 years, 8,205,675, or nearly one-fourth of them, came from England, Scotland and Wales. Germany furnished the second largest number (5,405,830), and Italy the third largest (4,100,740). Austria-Hungary was next behind Italy with 4,068,448, while Russia was fifth with 3,311,408.

Belgium and Rumania have sent the smallest number of any of the European countries, the total for the former being 76,597, and for the latter 76,392.

Chinese immigrants have numbered 288,389, beginning in 1863 with 42, and virtually ending in 1883 with 8,637. The peak was in 1882, when 39,579 Chinese arrived. Chinese exclusion laws became effective about that time.

Immigration from Japan was first taken note of in 1895, and reached its peak of 29,828 in 1907. In 1919, 10,064 Japanese entered the United States, while the total for the 27 years was 229,620.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "MUNCASTER CASTLE"
FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Oct. 25th.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Nov. 3rd, will be subject to sale.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before Nov. 13th, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Nov. 3rd, at 10 A.M., by Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countermanded by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, October 28th, 1920. [1703]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"ATREUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hols' Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 1st November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Monday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the first three days period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th November will be subject to sale.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 21st Nov., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, October 31st, 1920. 1715

S.S. "YALOU"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from LONDON, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBOROUGH & LA PALICE, in connection with about Steamer are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon Today requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countermanded by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 10th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on Monday, the 8th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, November 1st, 1920. [1716]

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS FOR
STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental, American, and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "DILWARA," Captain P. Babu, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about MONDAY, the 15th, NOVEMBER, 1920, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Freights will be received at this Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, November 1st, 1920. [1721]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

51, PRATA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.

Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories. Motor Launch "Dysprig."



HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages

Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Gentlest laxative and constipation. Builds Bone, Brain & Nerve. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
ORDINARY MILK is not always pure.
HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so.
ORDINARY MILK is usually unclean cooked.
HORLICK'S is safe and needs no cooking.
ORDINARY MILK often contains germs.
HORLICK'S is sterilized by heat.
ORDINARY MILK deteriorates rapidly.
HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely.
ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when wanted.
HORLICK'S is always at hand.

HORLICK'S may be used in Puddings, Bread, Cakes, Custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk. Sold by Chemists and Grocers.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK LOUGH, SUCK, ETC.

ASAHI BEER



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MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

WITHOUT FURTHER CLAIMS IS IMPROVED.
VETARZO
DR. LE CLERC'S LIVER & BILIOUS
PILLS FOR THE
CURE OF ALL BILIOUS AFFECTIONS
AND ALL THE VARIOUS DYSPEPSIAS
AND INDIGESTIONS OF THE STOMACH
AND SMALL INTESTINE.

A. D. C.

DUNSANY'S
GOLDEN DOOM.
GLITTERING GATE.
COMPROMISE OF THE KING.
LOST SILK HAT.

In Aid of

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Under the Patronage of—
H.E. Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.
H.E. Major General F. Ventris, C.B.
H.E. Commodore W. Bowden Smith, C.B.E.
Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.
Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

TO-NIGHT

Wednesday, Nov. 3rd
at 9.30 p.m.

BOOKING NOW ON

AT MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Soldiers and Sailors half-price.

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE UNITED SERVICES

CONCERT PARTY

will give

A GRAND CONCERT

in aid of Italian Convent

(West Point)

on

FRIDAY, 5th & SATURDAY, 6th Nov.

at 9 p.m.

LONDON SQUEEZES, IMPERSONATION,

BALANCING FEATS, TWO COMEDIANS

AND A MOTOR CAR, ETC., ETC.

The Party will include many

well-known local artists.

Prices: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S. [1686]

TALE OF A BRIDE FROM THE GRAVE.
AN AMAZING STORY.

Daguerre writes in the *Referee*:—
"I was discussing melodrama with a literary friend the other afternoon and he tried to argue that melodrama frequently developed just situations which were impossible in real life. I retorted that real life was constantly developing into situations that would be considered impossible if they occurred in melodrama. I gave him several instances. Here is one."

An officer fell in love with a charming girl, and his love was returned. He wanted to marry her and take her with him to Africa, where his regiment was about to proceed. The young lady's father was alarmed and forbade his house to the suit. But the lovers managed to meet one moonlight night in the garden, and there, in a farewell embrace, they exchanged eternal vows. "Kiss me again," said the weeping girl. "I feel that if I were in my shroud your kiss would wake me to life, again."

Five years later, the young officer came home. On his way to his mother's house he passed a grand funeral. When he got home his mother told him whose it was. The girl of his heart had been compelled by her father to marry and had had a little daughter, and now the mother was dead. The funeral the young officer had seen passing was that of the girl he had loved.

BACK TO LIFE.

At midnight the young officer took a large sum of money with him and set out for the cemetery. Finding the man in charge was a gravedigger, he asked him to point out the grave of the lady who had been buried that morning. By offering the man a large sum money he succeeded in getting the grave opened and the lid of the coffin removed. Remembering the farewell words of his beloved, he stooped down and kissed the lips of the corpse. Then suddenly he seized the body in his arms and rushed away with it into the night. The gravedigger, as soon as he had recovered from the horror, rushed off in pursuit, but the lover, with the strange burden, had disappeared in the darkness. The man, terrified at what would happen to him if his deed were known, re-entered the coffin and filled up the grave.

Another five years passed. Then, on All Souls' Day, the bereaved husband came to pray at his dead wife's grave. While he was kneeling he heard someone approaching, and then the startled cry of a woman. He turned quickly and looked once more on the face of his dead wife. Before he had recovered from his astonishment the woman had fled.

Inquiries were at once set on foot, and the widower ascertained that the lady who was the living image of his dead wife was married to an officer and had recently returned with him from South America. The widower was not satisfied. The grave was opened and the empty coffin found. The widower at once placed the matter in the hands of the police. The lady was visited and declared that she was now paying her first visit to Europe.

She was a South American, and had married her present husband in Buenos Ayres. Then the widower invoked the aid of the law and demanded that his dead wife should be ordered to return to him.

A TRAGIC END.

The lady protested in court that she had never seen the gentleman before, and the evidence she gave as to her birth and parentage in South America seemed satisfactory to the court whose belief that she could not possibly be the lady who had died was strengthened by the evidence of medical experts, who declared it was impossible, after being buried down in a coffin and buried under the earth for so many hours, that a corpse could have revived sufficiently to contract a bigamous marriage. At that moment the widower played a trump card. He left the court and presently returned with a charming little girl of six. The child, obeying its instructions, rushed to the lady and exclaimed, "Mamma, won't you kiss me?"

The woman flung her arm round the child and burst into tears, kissing the upturned little face again and again. That night the dead wife was dead again. She had taken poison. Her lover did not survive her.

A story taken from a melodrama? No. A story of real life; a story told, and every detail of it sworn to, in a Court of Justice. The Juliet was Gabrielle de Launay, the daughter of the President of the Civil Tribunal of Toulouse. The Romeo was Captain de Serre. The husband who had had a dead wife to rest in a cemetery and then claimed a restitution of conjugal rights was M. de Bourge, President of the Civil Tribunal of Paris, and the case was tried before the High Court of Paris. Where is the melodramatist to-day who would venture to tax the credulity of his audience with the situations in this strange, true story of the Bride from the Grave?

OIL FACTORY BLOWN UP.

A distillation engine of the oil factory of Dombai, in the town of Akia, was blown up, injuring eight men according to the *Nishi Hokoku*, one of the men was thrown high up into the air and fell about 20 feet away from the place he was standing, but he is still living and probably will survive the experience.

We have received from the publishers (7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4) a copy of the Export Register (1920) of the Federation of British Industries. The Export Register explains its organization for the benefit of consumers and buyers of British goods throughout the world. It contains a large amount of valuable information authorized by the manufacturers themselves and supplied exclusively for this Register.

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March 8th to March 18th, 1921

The 15th Annual Drapery, Textile and

Women's Wear Exhibition

April 4th to April 15th, 1921

These two Exhibitions—the two largest of their kind in the

world—offer exceptional opportunities to all Overseas trade

buyers, and Overseas firms interested in Textiles. Buyers

will find the displays, which are being made by the largest

and most important manufacturers, of the greatest consequence.

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liberal buying instructions should be sent to your buying House

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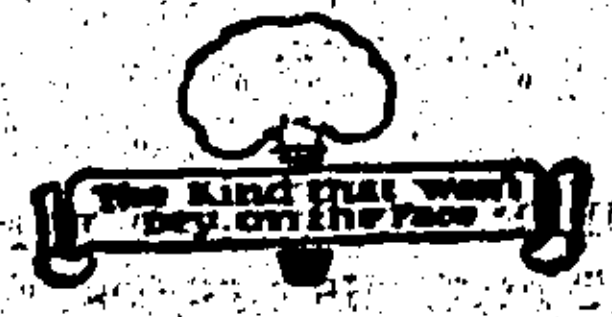
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have left their mark on your
face and shaving seems to
be a torture, use Williams'
Luxury Shaving Cream.

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face cool and velvety no matter
how harsh the weather has been
on your skin.

Day in and day out you get the
same quick and soothing result—
a shave that is a pleasure.

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and Bazaars.



J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Conn., U. S. A.

Agents: MULLER AND PHIPPS (Asia) LIMITED,

Hongkong.

[1814]



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you healthy.

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For SHANGHAI

S.S. "PERSIA" about 5th Nov.

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading for LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

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S.S. "AFRICA" sailing on 5th November.

S.S. "PERSIA" sailing about 5th December.

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SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

TOYAMA MARU ... Monday, 10th Nov., at 11 a.m.

TOYOHASHI MARU ... Friday, 26th Nov., at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd Dec., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez
Port Said and Marseilles.

KITANO MARU ... Friday, 13th Nov., at 11 a.m.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 26th Nov., at 11 a.m.

KAMO MARU ... Friday, 10th Dec., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM via Suez.

DAKAR MARU sailing from Singapore ... Friday, 26th November.

LIMA MARU sailing from Singapore ... Monday, 13th December.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

KAMAKURA MARU sailing from Singapore ... End of November.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday,

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Monday, 15th Nov., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Dec., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez.

TSUYAMA MARU ... Saturday, 13th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE.

HAKODATE MARU sailing from Singapore ... Beginning of Dec.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSIN MARU ... Middle of Nov.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

SHINRI MARU ... Saturday, 6th November.

BOMBAY MARU ... Monday, 22nd November.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 20th Nov., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TAIAN MARU ... Sunday, 7th November.

YEBOSHI MARU ... Wednesday, 10th November.

IYO MARU ... Monday, 15th Nov., at 11 a.m.

AWA MARU ... Tuesday, 16th November.

For further information apply to:- NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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Nov. 6th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

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CHINESE TUCHUN SYSTEM.

JAPANESE EXPERT'S SUPPORT.

The well-known expert on the Chinese question "Kunzan" Inaba, writing in the October issue of the "Taisho" (Sun), says:-

"Those who advocate that Japan and other Western Powers should co-operate in readjusting the situation in China, are apt to disregard the special position which Japan is acknowledged to occupy and to underestimate the interests to which we are entitled in the East. I can not but regret their ignorance and the faint-heartedness. The situation in China is vital to Japan; no other nation is affected by the changing aspects in China to such a degree as Japan. On this point, the position of British in China has something similar to that of Japan, but what the Englishmen are chiefly concerned about is the commercial connection, while as for Japan her future depends on China where we must find an outlet for our overflaring population. The field for emigration of Japanese, it is often argued, must be limited to Manchuria and Mongolia, but from the point of view that the Japanese are rice-eating people, we must prefer the central provinces of China such as Shan-tung, Chiangsu, Fucheng, etc. No one would deny the shortage of rice in Japan, and besides the relief of over-population in Japan we are pressed by the demand for the free utilization of rice-producing regions of Central China in order to insure our security of living. There may be objection to our extensive policy in China, and it is often pointed out by anti-Japanese foreigners that we are overreaching upon the Chinese, but it must be remembered that our extension in China enables the Chinese to participate in the profits resulting from it."

Tuan Kuei-jui and his party have been regarded as representing the militaristic factor in China, and his recent fall was expected to be a fatal blow to the militarists. But an unexpected situation developed when Gen. Chang of Mukden, a still more drastic militarist appeared. Japan's agitators because we had been assisting the Tuan party. Some one has attributed the militaristic influence in China to the system of Tuchun administration, but those anti-Tuchun agitators are backed by a certain Power which is plotting to exclude the Japanese from China. The anti-militarists in Japan and in other countries who argue the abolition of the Tuchun system do not generally understand the nature of the Chinese army. The rank and file are composed of young Chinese who enlist because they are not needed in agriculture or industry. It is a peculiar phenomenon in China that the disposition of extra labour is regulated by the conscription of Tuchuns in local provinces. These masses of extra labour are always the origin of disturbances in China. The demobilization of the Tuchun forces is prevented by these circumstances and, moreover, it is doubtful whether there is really any evil in the Tuchun system.

I am doubtful about the result of the foreign education of Chinese, though it is alleged that those who were educated abroad have contributed much to the improvement of China. It is not because there is an insurmountable barrier between Western culture and that of China, but because most of the Chinese students when they come back to their native land, are at a loss where to apply the theory of Western civilization, and what they have learned is wasted.

DUTCH BUSINESSMEN

VISITING JAPAN.

TRADE COMMISSION FROM EAST INDIES

Wishing to effect closer relation between the Dutch East Indies and Japan, Mr. A. C. D. de Graeff, Minister for the Netherlands in Tokyo, recently made a proposition to the Governor-General in the Dutch East Indies asking the latter whether he could help in organizing a commercial commission comprising prominent business men in the Dutch possessions with a view of visiting Japan, which elicited a ready response on the part of the Governor-General.

The following seven men, all prominent in financial and banking circles, plantation work and Government service, were selected: Mr. F. A. Zeilinger, chairman of the Java Bank, is one of the most influential men in the Dutch Colony. He has done a great deal in enhancing better relationship between the Japanese and Dutch people in the past.

Dr. de Vogel, chief of the civil medical service of the Dutch Government-General and chairman of the medical examination board, has helped those Japanese who applied for licenses for practicing medicine there.

Mr. A. H. Kleiweg de Zwaan, general manager of the Tels and Company of Amsterdam, a leading trading firm having branch offices in Osaka. This firm has been instrumental in promoting trade between the Dutch East Indies and Japan.

Mr. P. J. Stephan, is president of the Netherlands Indies Discount Bank and prominent in financial and economic circles all over the Dutch East Indies.

Mr. D. Birnie, head of a plantation firm which is extensively engaged in the coffee, tea, rubber and sugar plantation works, and a prominent financier and banker.

Mr. A. R. Kerkhoven, who is also a prominent tea planter, is well-known in business and financial circles.

Dr. R. Meers, who is understood to be a lawyer, is also in the party, having joined it shortly prior to his departure.

Mr. Maemoto, Japanese Consul in Java, accompanied the party en route to Japan.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 2nd, at 11.35 a.m.—No return from Japanese stations.

Pressure has decreased slightly over the Philippines; and increased slightly elsewhere; the anti-cyclone appears to be moving eastwards.

Moderate to fresh monsoon will prevail along the coast to the south of Foochow, and over the north part of China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.10 inch. Total since January 1st, 39.03 inches against an average of 50.67 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:-

FORECAST.

Hongkong to Gap Rock (N.E. winds, fresh; fine.)

Formosa Channel (The same as No. 1.)

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook (The same as No. 1.)

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan (The same as No. 1.)

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

NOVEMBER 2ND, A.M.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.m.	30.06	50				
Nemuro	5 a.m.						
Ehodate	"						
Tokyo	"						
Kobe	"						
Nagasaki	"						
Kagoshima	"						
Oshima	"						
Naha	"						
Ishigaki	"						
Bonin Island	"						
Wakaido	6 a.m.	30.09	85	84	sw	1	b
Ichang	"						
Kiukiang	"						
Changsha	"	30.19	82	100	ENE	1	bf
Shanghai	"	30.15	83	84	E	1	b
Gutzlaff	"	30.04	89	89	W	2	o
Sharp Peak	7 a.m.	30.12	81	81	ENE	2	o
Amoy	8 a.m.	30.12	81	81	ENE	2	o
Swatow	"	30.10	86	90	E	4	o
Shanghai	"	30.05	83		ENE	5	c
Taiwan	"	30.09	84		N	2	b
Kohun	"	30.06	74		ENE	4	b
Pescadore	"	30.02	73		ENE	6	o
Canton	"	30.03	73		E	3	o
Hongkong	"	30.03	73		E	3	o
Gap Rock	"	30.02			ENE	5	c
Macao	"	30.05	74		ENE	2	o
Wakoh	8 a.m.						
Hobow	"						
Pakhoi	"						
Phu Lien	7 a.m.	30.03	85	92	ENE	2	o
Tourane	"	30.01	72		ENE	4	o
Capot James	"	29.91	75		ENE	4	o
Apurri	8 a.m.						
Dagupan	"	29.87	73	98	ENE	1	o
Manila	"	29.80	81	78	ENE	4	o
Legazpi	"	29.78	77	83	NW	2	o
Tacloban	"	29.78	75	91	NE	3	o
Iloilo	"	29.78	75	91	NE	3	o
Surigao	"	29.73			ENE	4	o
Guam	4 a.m.	29.73			ENE	4	o
Labuan	6 a.m.	29.81	80	91	SW	4	o

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky; c detached clouds; d drizzling rain; f fog; g gloomy; h hail; i lightning; o overcast; p passing showers; q squall; r rain; s snow; t thunder; v visibility; w dew wet.

7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

O. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 2nd.

Barometer	30.03	30.03	30.02
Temperature	80	72	77
Humidity	55	80	76
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	1	3	4
Weather	c	o	b
Rain	0.06		

Highest open-air Temperature on 1st... 82

Lowest open-air Temperature on 2nd... 72

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

FOR NOVEMBER.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
November.		
3rd	6.29	5.45
4th	6.30	5.44
5th	6.30	5.44
6th	6.31	5.43
7th	6.31	5.43
8th	6.32	5.43
9th	6.32	5.42
10th	6.33	5.42
11th	6.34	5.41
12th	6.34	5.41
13th	6.35	5.40
14th	6.35	5.40
15th	6.36	5.39
16th	6.37	5.38
17th	6.38	5.38
18th	6.38	5.38
19th	6.39	5.38
20th	6.40	5.38
21st	6.40	5.38
22nd	6.42	5.38
23rd	6.42	5.38
24th	6.42	5.38
25th	6.43	5.38
26th	6.43	5.38
27th	6.44	5.38
28th	6.45	5.38
29th	6.45	5.38
30th	6.46	5.38
December 1st	6.47	5.38

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

KORE	"NAMSANG"	Thurs.	4th Nov.	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TUNGTAI	"HOSANG"	Fri.	5th Nov.	8 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Fri.	5th Nov.	10 p.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri.	5th Nov.	2 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KWAISANG"	Sat.	6th Nov.	2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"KWAISANG"	Tues.	9th Nov.	10 p.m.
SHANGHAI via HOIHOW	"LOKSANG"	Wed.	10th Nov.	10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Thurs.	11th Nov.	2 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Sat.	13th Nov.	2 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Strait and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailing from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Daru.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

s.s. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about Nov. 6th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

s.s. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about Nov. 13th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA.

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Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone No. 115.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"GLENOGLE"	5th Nov.
"GLENSHANE"	23rd Nov.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
"GLENIFFER"	about 3rd Nov.	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM
"GLENSHANE"	24th Nov.	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM
"GLENOGLE"	Middle of Dec.	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:-

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

The Glen Line, Ltd.

AGENTS: The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

Owners of "Shire" Line.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

S.S. "MONTROSE" ... 15th Nov.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & ROTTERDAM ... S.S. "BLOEMFONTEIN" ... 29th Nov.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs & Co., Clerks.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 4th Nov., Noon.
SWATOW, CHIOO & TIENTSIN	"HONGKOW"	On 4th Nov., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"HUPCHOW"	On 6th Nov., 9 A.M.
NEWCHANG	"HANYANG"	On 6th Nov., 11 P.M.
SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN	"YINGCHOW"	On 6th Nov., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHINHUA"	On 9th Nov., 10 A.M.
WANTUNG, CHIOO & TIENTSIN	"TAMING"	On 9th Nov., 4 P.M.
NEWCHANG	"HANGCHOW"	On 11th Nov., 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Staterooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Europe and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodations for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 12 Days)

"HAIKONG"	... Capt. W. C. Pomeroy	FRIDAY, 5th Nov., at 11 Noon.
"HAIKONG"	... Capt. J. B. Thomson	TUESDAY, 9th Nov., at 11 Noon.
"HAIKONG"	... Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 12th Nov., at 11 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blais Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.
General Managers.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board steamers:

HONGKONG

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Days	Steamers	Arrive	Days	Steamers	Depart
Nov. 24th	S.S. VINITA	Nov. 4th	Nov. 2nd	S.S. VINITA	Nov. 7th
Nov. 25th	S.S. WEST HIKI	Nov. 5th	Nov. 3rd	S.S. WEST HIKI	Nov. 8th

Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points no Transshipment en-route. Shipments connect with the Baltimore, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Offices:—Los Angeles, Calif.
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CHAS. E. RICHARDSON
General Agent for South China

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APCAR AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES.

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NOVARA"	9,900	12th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	5,400	13th Nov.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NELLORE"	6,000	14th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOMALI"	6,718	16th Dec.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,100	17th Dec.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,702	31st Dec.	do.
"PLASSY"	7,248	31st Jan. 1921	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA" ... 7,000 ... 16th Nov. ... Calcutta via Spore, Pang & R.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KANOWNA"	7,000	19th Nov.	Sandakan, Tharway Island, Oarna, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Dec.	do.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"DILWARA"	5,400	4th Nov. 10 A.M.	Shanghai Only
"SOMALI"	6,700	5th Nov. 11 A.M.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KANOWNA"	7,000	13th Nov.	Japan direct
"DEVANHA"	8,100	17th Nov.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY—FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Telegrams Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the action of their P. & O. tickets—Singapore to Colombo.
All Saloons are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 24 in. x 24 in. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are requested to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSWAMI & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
22, Des Voeux Road, Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ANDES MARU" ... Monday, 8th Nov.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 9th Dec.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" ... Thursday, 18th Nov.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"UNION MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA via Manila and Shanghai—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Tuesday, 9th Nov.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Friday, 25th Nov.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

"HAQUE MARU" ... Saturday, 13th Nov.

NEW ORLEANS LINE—SUMATRA MARU ... Beginning of Dec.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 7th Nov.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY. "SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 11th Nov.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	7th Dec.	13th Dec.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is on board. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmania Ports. For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. (42)

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HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SHINTO MARU	23,000	Nov. 23rd.
YAMATO MARU	23,000	Dec. 1st.
KOROMA MARU	23,000	Dec. 17th.
SHIBUKAWA MARU	23,000	Dec. 31st.
YAMATO MARU	23,000	Jan. 13th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALIN CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SHUTO MARU	14,000	Nov. 20th.
TOKUYO MARU (Cargo only)	17,500	Dec. 9th.
KIYO MARU	17,500	Jan. 10th. 1921.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building.

Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. M. GRIFFITH, LTD.

(3)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"ORIENTAL" ... 10,000 ... On or about 15th Nov.	
	"AMAZONE" ... 10,000 ... On or about 29th Nov.	
	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 12,000 ... On or about 13th Dec.	
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PORTHOS" ... 8,000 ... On or about 10th Nov.	
	"CORDILLERE" ... On or about 27th Nov.	

calling at Haiphong.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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Acting Agent.

Queen's Building.

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Calling at Honolulu and Tokyo.

"CITY OF EPOKANE" ... About Nov. 25th.

For PORTLAND direct.

"PAWLET" ... About Nov. 10th.
"COAXET" ... About Nov. 20th.

For NEW YORK.

"ELDENA" ... About Nov. 5th.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

For Freight and Passage apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
Telephone 2477 & 2478.
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The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

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S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Nov. 2nd, 1920.

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SHANGHAI-HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

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